

TABLE 1. Number, incidence rate¹, and median days² away from work for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work³ for musculoskeletal disorders⁴ by nature of injury or illness and ownership, Pennsylvania, 2013

Nature	Musculoskeletal disorders (MSDs)		
	Number	Incidence rate	Median days away from work
Total private industry^{5,6,7}	14,030	35.1	14
Traumatic injuries and disorders	13,410	33.6	14
Traumatic injuries to bones, nerves, spinal cord	130	.3	36
Traumatic injuries to nerves, except the spinal cord	130	.3	36
Pinched nerve	130	.3	36
Traumatic injuries to muscles, tendons, ligaments, joints, etc.	11,580	29.0	13
Dislocations	290	.7	46
Herniated discs	290	.7	46
Cartilage fractures and tears	510	1.3	126
Meniscus tears	510	1.3	126
Sprains, strains, tears	9,860	24.7	8
Sprains, strains, tears, unspecified	1,080	2.7	14
Major tears to muscles, tendons, ligaments	440	1.1	73
Sprains	1,100	2.8	8
Strains	7,170	18.0	7
Multiple sprains, strains, tears	60	.2	22
Hernias due to traumatic incidents	910	2.3	26
Other traumatic injuries and disorders	1,700	4.3	14
Nonspecified injuries and disorders	1,700	4.3	14
Soreness, pain, hurt—nonspecified injury	1,650	4.1	14
Swelling, inflammation, irritation—nonspecified injury	50	.1	6
Diseases and disorders of body systems	620	1.5	42
Nervous system and sense organs diseases	300	.8	42
Disorders of the peripheral nervous system	300	.8	42
Carpal tunnel syndrome	300	.8	42
Musculoskeletal system and connective tissue diseases and disorders	300	.7	44
Dorsopathies	60	.2	47
Sciatica	50	.1	47
Soft tissue disorders, except the back	220	.6	35
Stenosing tenosynovitis	60	.1	28
Epicondylitis	100	.2	71
Other or unspecified tendonitis (tendinitis)	30	.1	34
Soft tissue disorder, except the back, n.e.c.	20	(⁸)	63

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 20,000,000 where

N = number of injuries and illnesses
EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year

20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

² Median days away from work is the measure used to summarize the varying lengths of absences from work among the cases with days away from work. Half the cases involved more days and half involved less days than a specified median. Median days away from work are represented in actual values.

³ Days-away-from-work cases include those that resulted in days away from work, some of which also included job transfer or restriction.

⁴ Musculoskeletal disorders (MSDs) include cases where the nature of the injury or illness is pinched nerve; herniated disc; meniscus tear; sprains, strains, tears; hernia (traumatic and nontraumatic); pain, swelling, and numbness; carpal or tarsal tunnel syndrome; Raynaud's syndrome or phenomenon; musculoskeletal system and connective tissue diseases and disorders, and when the event or exposure leading to the injury or illness is overexertion and bodily reaction, unspecified; overexertion involving outside sources; repetitive motion involving microtasks; other and multiple exertions or bodily reactions; and rubbed, abraded, or jarred by vibration.

⁵ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁶ Data for Mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System-- United States, 2007*) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore, estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁷ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

⁸ Data too small to be displayed.

Note: Dash indicates data do not meet publication guidelines. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.